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-- Twenty Pages--

Mark Tapley Manley, of Maine, would not surprise the public if he should deelare, after the St. Louis convention, that it did not settle the candidacy.

Some one has suggested that the chances that ex-Senator Platt may be Secretary of the Interior are rapidly declining. As yet the suggestion has not caused a general lamentation.

other parts of the State looking after the public welfare are informed that there is a large number of churches in the city which have able and eloquent preachers.

It is announced that the Secretary of Agriculture is going to issue a pamphlet on billousness and advising all to eat lettuce, spinach and such. The Secretary's party has been eating leeks for

A class of papers which are denouncing the river and harbor appropriation bill are earnestly demanding that a million or two shall be voted to their localities. There is an abundance of goodness in the abstract.

The New York Sun asks why Secretary Olney should not speak to Spain in as plain and definite language as did the late Secretary Fish. The Sun seems to forget that there is a difference between the two Presidents, Cleveland and

A believer in the single tax theory has kindly sent the Journal a tract with letter in which its editors are implored to "study its principals." That is just what has been done. Henry George is the principal, the originator and the expounder of the theory. He has been

While coffee is more and more the ta ble beverage of the people of this country and tea cuts less and less figure, statistics show that tea is driving coffee out of the market in Great Britain. Here is a suggestion for those young men who roll up their trousers when the telegraph announces that rain is falling in "Lun-

During the past week the insurgents appear to have been getting the best of it in Cuba. For the first time they have attacked the enemy when in force and defeated him. They appear to be able to get arms, and the fact that their bonds have sold as high as 62 indicates a faith in their cause. Yellow fever, usually a scourge, has broken out and is really an ally for the insurgents, who are acclimated, while the troops of Spain are not.

In refusing to notice the vulgar taunts of Senator Tillman, Senator Sherman exercised good taste. It is said of the Duke of Buckingham that he did not turn upon a blackguard who followed him with vile epithets for the reason that that was what his vilifier desired-that his name might be connected with that of the Duke in the criminal court. There blackguard of the Tillman variety.

It is now evident that the act of the last Legislature providing more stringent regulations for enumeration children has broken up a growing evil. Some time ago it was known by school officers that the enumeration was not this became known the evil extended, so that in some localities it was simply return of as large a number as would not attract attention. The falling off, as indicated by the returns of several cities, which it is not necessary to name, shows that they have been taking money which belonged to other parts of the State for

The advance reports of the census proportion of foreign-born inhabitants five years later. The foreign born constituted 17 per cent. of the inhabitants of Iowa in 1890, while in 1895 they were a little over 16 per cent. The change is not large, but it shows that in a period of five years the foreign-born population declined in a typical Western State. Of course, these figures include the natives of foreign parentage, and their increase is due to the virility of the immigrants, whose children, under the school system and our popular institutions, cannot be distinguished from those who have an American ancestry. The immigrants from Germany, Great Britain, Ireland Norway and Sweden have constituted a most valuable population, which has such a desire to be American that it has availed itself of the public schools for ts children, who, in turn, have all of the characteristics which mark the na-

"All things come to him who waits."

maker, the laundress and even the barber, proving that the adage has its limitations. Patience with persistent industry is a virtue. The man who does his fidence. That sort of patience which leads a man to wait with folded hands, to shirk toil and effort, to spend his days in the resorts of loafers in discussing national finance when those dependent upon him need food and clothes is really slothfulnesss-a vice, almost a crime, instead of a virtue. He is not a patient waiter for an opportunity, but a shirker, seeking to escape doing the part which belongs to him in the world's work. is better to say that all things-that is, all needful things - come to him who works early and late.

THE HALF HOLIDAY AGITATION.

The people who are engaged in the movement to secure a weekly half holiday during the summer months for the clerks in retail houses are animated by pure kindness of heart and sympathy for this large class of working people so closely confined to their labors. They feel that six hours leisure out of six days in hot weather is not an unreasonable division of time, and from one point of view they are correct. Americans work too many hours a week at all times of year-too many, that is, for the ideal enjoyment of life. Commercial pursuits occupy too much of their time, their thoughts, their energies. From early morning until late at night they are engaged in "business." The office hours of professional men are long; shopkeepers close their doors at 6 reluctantly. They say that fierce competition and the necessity for making money and more money make this close attention to business imperative. They are not altogether right, perhaps; their rule, at least, has its exceptions. In England and in Canada competition is active, but there is less feverish haste to gain the coveted dollar and there is much more leisure. Retail shops in some of the Canadian towns frequently do not open till 9 The large number of citizens from o'clock, and they close at 4. The owners may not acquire wealth as rapidly as their brethren in the "States," but they have a fair degree of prosperity. Cuba (when there is no war) and in certain South American cities business hours are greatly shortened, especially during the torrid season, the leisure in some cases taking the form of a long rest during the middle of the day. It is the custom, and the people regulate their affairs accordingly. Here custom and conditions differ in some respects. It would be agreeable to all concerned, no doubt, if the three-hour-a-day limit of that pleasing tale "Looking Backward" were in force, but in three hours a day merchants cannot sell enough goods to pay their heavy rents, their debts and their employes' salaries, to say nothing of making a profit which will give themselves an income. The well-meaning citizens who are demanding the gift of a half holiday do not reflect that business is dull, that merchants must watch every corner as closely as the housewife on small allowance does to make ends meet; they do not consider that in closing their shops for half a day the dealers lose many sales and the services of clerks for whose full time they are expected to pay. No doubt the merchants would all be willing to shut their doors at noon on Saturdays if were a mere matter of kindness, but may involve a margin of loss which they can ill afford. If the employers who are being urged to this action decline to accede they must be given credit for having excellent reasons. The majority of them at least are humane men who have no desire to oppress their employes, and do not require of them longer hours of service than they themselves give. must be remembered, too, that the clerks in many, if not all, of these shops are given a vacation of two weeks during the dull season, in some establishments on full pay. It could not be expected that the employers would grant both the vacation and the half holidays. Last year when the subject was broached a large number of clerks expressed themselves emphatically as in favor of the a proper one for public agitation, but should be left for employers and em-

ployed to settle among themselves. THE FOES WITHIN.

It is said that a pastor who has long city, and who was beloved by a large resigned because of the hostile criticisms of a very small and really insignificant number of the membership. They are of that small but active portion of society. too often found in churches and other organizations designed to do good, whose mission it is to find fault and to throw zealous workers. No portion of the human family is so well distributed, more active and really more efficient. They are experts. When it will better accomplish their purpose they throw cold spiritual workers wretched they use fire and croton oil. Many of them go about under the impression that they are the incarnate malignity. If the really good are to spend the hereafter in unalloyed delight and the bad in the reverse, these people must meet with painful surprises when they go hence. It is more than probable the reverse of bliss furnishes the conditions suited to the development perfection they must acquire as mischief makers and torturers in an endless ex-

Why do zealous and purposeful men engaged in a good work allow themselves to be disturbed by these malcontents churches and other organizations? Being insignificant, why not ignore them? The hornet is insignificant, but the human being does not live that can be indifferent to him when he is abroad intent on business. It is not that pastor or leader is not courageous that he cannot withstand such annoyances, nor that he has not faith in his purpose and mission. In fact, it is because he has faith these people annoy him. After a day of body and weary of soul to find a letter criticising his methods or impeaching his intentions. It may be unsigned, but it gives him a sleepless night and robs him of the repose which he so much needs to carry on his good work. So

of the malignants goes to him as "friend" and delivers his burden of criticism and malignity. He would be more than human if such messages did not break his resolution and clip his aspirations. He would be more than human if, after such tormenting, he did not leave his field for a new one where it would take the tormenters two or three years to organize.

What can be done with such people? They are the enemy who sows tares on all occasions. Even in the prayer meet ing they can pray in a manner which will kill hope and deaden energy. Why not sort out the tares? When a coterie of people are found in a church whose efforts are devoted to undermining its prosperity and to sowing the seeds of discord why not expel them and warn all other churches against them, or, if it is a large connection of churches, why not designate one which all tare sowers must attend if they attend at all?

SOCIAL STATUS OF PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.

In a talk to the graduating class of the Woman's Law School in New York Mr. Chauncey Depew expressed regret that the professional woman was not received upon the same social footing as her brother in the same calling. "The young doctor, or lawyer, or specialist, or engineer," he said, "is welcomed everywhere. Fathers look kindly upon him as a promising husband for their daughters, and mothers receive him with flattering attention. His sister finds the doors of society in a large measure closed against her. Society admits her brilliancy, her proficiency, her right to earn a living, but is afraid to recognize her. The man who does not do some work in the United States in business or in the professions is looked upon with contempt. The woman who does earn a living has a constant struggle to avoid being regarded in the same way because she labors." Mr. Depew may speak with authority of the New York four hundred. with whose prejudices and peculiarities he is presumably acquainted, but what slight importance since it constitutes but a small portion of "society," and a reasonable doubt exists as to whether it is itself a part of the best. What may be true of this particular New York circle and of a few others affecting the same exclusiveness is not true of society in general. The woman who wishes to enter a profession or to engage in business may do so without the slightest fear that she will lose or lack social recognition in any quarter where her accomplishments and breeding qualify her for admission; most assuredly it will be lacking in no quarter where she desires it. This is especially true if she makes a success of her special undertaking. Then she will not only have the recognition given to any lady of refinement and education she will be sought after and her presence at social functions esteemed a favorthis for the reason that such women almost invariably have a poise of character, an originality of thought, an individuality that makes them desirable

If they are not frequently seen in the gatherings of what is commonly known as society, it is by no means to be assumed that they are not welcome there that any prejudice exists against them. The truth is that professional and business women, like professional and business men, are, as a rule, too closely occupied with their chosen callings to have the leisure for much social gayety. Success with them, as with their brothers, means constant application. They cannot be good doctors, or lawyers, or teachers, or architects, or artists, or musicians and "do the society act" also, Moreover, they grow to have a distaste for the regulation society function and are apt to seek social relaxation in clubs and circles of their own making - at whose doors, it may be remarked, society people make haste to knock. Mr. Depew's "regrets" were not in the best of taste, even had his assertions been correct; but he was wrong. Professional and business women form too large and important an element in the community to be frowned upon. They may take

what social position they choose. GOING TO EUROPE.

It is predicted by a New York paper that more Americans will go abroad this This is not because people have more money or there is any special attraction there, but it has become a fashion or a fad for a certain class of people. Not to have been in London, Paris or Rome inferiority. Besides, the European tourist may get more for his money there than here, and can bring back a considerable amount of personal baggage which may include a large assortment of very fine clothing which escapes the payment of tariff duties.

It may not be regarded as an important matter to the country, but it is from a financial point of view. Last year 100,000 first and second-class cabin passengers went from the United States to Europe and returned. Many did not expend over \$600, but so many more spent over \$1,000 that \$100,000,000 is a moderate estimate of the amount of money which was taken out of this countake out of a country. If \$100,000,000 were taken out of most any European country in the space of four or five months which yielded no return its loss would be most seriously felt. It would be more seriously felt here than it is if we did not get a part of it back in the money holdings of the better class of immigrants. As it is, the loss of so much money accounts very largely for serious effect upon financial conditions. If the larger part of the \$100,000,000 were expended at home it would materially help general business.

It is necessary that a few people should go abroad, but in no larger numbers than foreigners visit the United States. But while one well-to-do European comes here simply for a tour, fifty go to because there is much comfort or pleasure in it, but because it is the fashion.

hool system of trying to teach a smatter der ten years of age, there is no doubt that

of the average college faculty. But the disinctive characteristic of these teachers is heir tireless enthusiasm for their workthis zeal, no doubt, counting even more in their success with their pupils than their scholarship. The standing of the school is shown by the fact that its graduates are allowed to enter the higher institutions of learning without special examinations. they do not attend college, but end their school career with this graduation, they are better equipped in an educational way for he business of life than were their fathers who attended the same school, or than the graduates of the minor colleges a generation igo-perhaps even now. There is a growing appreciation of the merits of the High School which is shown in no more noticeable way than by the attendance of a class of girls whose parents a few years ago would have felt compelled to send their daughters to private schools. Now they are sent to the High School, with the certainty that they will miss nothing that they could gain elsewhere, and may acquire a love for their books with which less zealous instructors could not inspire them.

The drawing teachers, who were assemoled here last week, are certainly filled with a zeal for their calling which promises well for the progress of drawing in the schools. Drawing, as it must be taught in public schools, is not art, but as a mechanical acquirement and a promoter of manual dexterity it has its uses. Since it is a feature of the curriculum, it is gratifying to see such enthusiasm in its behalf on the part of the

The price of ice in New York is 70 cents hundred; in Savannah, Ga., 35 cents, and in Boston, 25 cents. The New Yorker is asking why he must pay twice as much as the dweller in Savannah, and nearly three times as much as the resident of Boston. so the consumer in Indianapolis asks why the price has been advanced 50 per cent. and why a further advance, making the price 75 per cent, higher than last year, is threatened.

A "midway" is a feature of the great German industrial exhibition opened by Emperor William on May 1. The exhibition will undoubtedly be a success.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Absent Friend.

Timmins-I believe Farlowe would sell his Simmons-I don't. Whatever his faults may be, he is no bunco man.

Astounded. Yank-The remarkable predominance o all men in your State is due to the limestone in the drinking water, is it not,

Colonel? Col. Kain Tuckyan-Suh!

Great Chance. "Fellow got run over with a steam roller few minutes ago," said the

"Too bad!" exclaimed the crowd. "Yes. Had my camera with me; took snapshot at him, and I think I've got the greatest motif for a poster imaginable."

A Question of Exercise. "Hit do appear to me," said the patient wife, goaded to desperation by the sight of the weeds capturing the garden, 'that your health would ketch up with your appetite ef

you took a little more exercise.' "Great Jewhillakers, Ann!" said the tired husband, "as ef I didn't do nothin' else but exercise my imagination all day!"

SCIENTIFIC.

A task of enormous magnitude, expected to occupy the attention of an editorial staff of goologists for at least twenty-five years, has been undertaken by the German Zoological Society. It is the publication, on a uniform system, of descriptions of all animals known. the number being estimated at 360,000 to the

Of the many hundred fiber plants known n the world, only fifteen, according to Mr. C. H. Dodge, are recognized in the United States as of commercial importance, and nly four of these-cotton, hemp, palmetto Spanish moss-are produced on a considerable scale in this country. The other imercial fibers that might be advantageously grown in some sections are flax ute, siscal hemp, New Zealand flax, cocoa out and possibly sunn hemp.

It has been practicable to propagate sugar cane only by cuttings or their equivalents and the lack of seedlings has been a difficulty in the way of improvement. From the 200 or 300 varieties experimentally grown in East Java, Mr. J. H. Walker has been able to select a few plants that by crossing have given very good seeds. These have given igorous seedlings, which yield more sugar han the parent plants, and promise valeties more profitable than any hitherto

Earthquake oscillations are now measured by delicate instruments thousands of miles away, and there is no reason to doubt tha in future they may be traced around the Professor Milne believes the earth ulsations to be long, low waves. Dr. Charles Davison shows this to have been true in one case, at least, the Greek earthquake of April 27. 1894, having been registered in Birming ham. England, where the largest pulsation seems to have had a length of about 28 miles and a height of half an inch.

The luminosity of a midge (Chir olumosus), which has sometimes been observed in Russia, Pomerania, Persia and tually discovered, but the dies appear sluggish and sickly, as does a luminous beach shrimp, which has been found to swarm bacteria, capable of imparting phos to healthy. shrimps. An interesting suggestion concern horescence of the different phost glow-worm is that the creature contains Suprescent material so sensitive as to reond to attenuated X rays which may be everywhere present.

Not the least marvel of science is the de-Mechanics, can be measured. In spectrolements, fractional wave lengths are read millionth of an inch. lewar, in his researches in liquid air, at tained a vacuum of 1-2,500 millionth of an atmosphere by filling a vessel with mercurial apor and exposing it to a very low temerature, and Professor Boys, with a simple arrangement of quartz fibre, torsion balance ror, claims to have been able to jus detect an attractive force of 1-20,000 of grain. In agles the Darwin pendulum will about the angular measurement of a penny piece at a distance of 1,000 miles.

Seeking to extend the usefulness of aluninium. M. Charles Margot, of Geneva, has prepared some very interesting mixtures with other metals. With 28 per cent. of aluminum and 72 of platinum, he obtained an alloy of golden yellow color, which is stable, but brittle. Varying the proportions of the conituents gave other tints, but such mixtures were unstable and broke up spontaneously.
With 20 to 25 per cent. of aluminium to 75 or per cent. of cobalt, the color ranged from traw to brown, and the metal was so hard as to scratch glass, but very brittle and easalladium, in the proportion of 28 and 72 per straw-colored, much less brittle than the thers, had the hardness of tempered steel, ook a fine polish, and resembled bell metal

The maximum range of the modern great ago a 9.5 shot, weighing nearquarter of a ton, was at Krupp's proving ground, at Moppen, Ger-It is stated that if this shot had been fired at Pre St. Didler, in the Alps, it would have passed over Mont Blane at an extreme height of 4.66 miles, or more than a mile above the summit, and would have

fact that a six-inch hooped gur, made Newcastle, England, has been fired with se of cordite with a muzzle velocity

4,928 feet per second. The germ of an important scientific di covery may be found, Mr. Alex. E. Outerbridge, jr., has pointed out, in the proof that cast iron does not become brittle under repeated shocks, as is generally supposed, but that the metal really undergoes a kind of cold annealing under shocks not too severe and has its strength increased. This was noticed in 1894, when a number of test bars that had been knocked about in a tumbling barrel for several hours showed a gain i strength of 10 to 15 per cent. The same result was obtained by giving one end of a bar 3,000 taps with a hand hammer. It is claimed that every new casting is under a condition of strain due to the varying rate of cooling of different parts, and that repeated tapping may relieve these strains b permitting the metallic particles to rearrange themselves and assume a new condiion of molecular equilibrium. A thousand tests maintain the correctness of this view The experiments lead to the conclusi that new castings should not be sudden subjected to tests approaching the severi of intended service; that it is perfectly practicable to anneal castings by shocks whe cold, as is done in service, the old casting ecoming more reliable; and that it is me aportant to apply this method to strong ron castings and castings of irregular sec tion, as in these the initial strains are great est. It is probable, but not yet proven, that steel and all metals may be subject to the same law, and that new guns may be relieved of strains and strengthened by preliminary small charges of explosive.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Madelon," a novel, by Mary E. Wilkins will soon be published by the Harpers. A new novel by Mr. Stephen Crane, called "Dan Emmons," is soon to be issued The regular serial in the Century next year has already been arranged for. It will from the pen of Mr. Marion Crawford. The one thousandth number of Puck, date

May 6, has a variety of special decorative and humorous features in honor of the occa-Like Hall Caine, Thomas Hardy began his career as an architect, and wrote two unsuccessful novels before he made literature

his profession Justin McCarthy's newest literary undertaking is a popular biography of Gladstone The work has already been sold, although it is scarcely begun.

Andrew Lang was asked recently to answer the question as to what "hymns had helped him most." He wrote in reply that he had derived most benefit from the Homeric hymns, especially those to Demeter and Aphrodite.

The English comic weekly, Judy, is to be edited by a woman, Miss Lilian Debenham who is also the owner of the paper. Miss Debenham will have an excellent opportuni ty to prove whether or not she possesses the humorous quality which is said to be

H. S. Stone & Co. succeeds the firm Stone & Kimball, as Chicago publishers. The Chap Book is to remain in Chicago, in spite of reports to the contrary. This means that there will be no great change in its policy Herbert S. Stone continues as editor and Mr. Harrison G. Rhodes as assistant ed-

Mr. Leonard Huxley is hard at work of the life of his father, the late Professor Huxley, but the volume is not likely to ap pear before the autumn. An interesting feature of it will be a number of letters on social and political subjects addressed by the Professor to an extensive circle of cor-

Professor Katherine Lee Bates, of Welles ley College, has written a "History of American Literature," with special reference to the needs of secondary schools. It is set forth in narrative form with an appendix, giving a scheme of material for school study and classroom work. The Macmillans are t

be the publishers. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just finished long story that is wholly American in its subject and scene. It extends to a length some 50,000 words, and is a study of life among the fishermen of the North Atlantic banks. Mr. Kipling spent several seasons at Gloucester, Mass., and this book is the result of his observations among the fishing folk of that quaint old place.

The Bookman says Crockett's "Cleg Kel ly" was originally suggested by Stevenson, who, appreciating the sketches of slum life in "The Stickit Minister," advised him develop the subject and make a book of The Bookman adds the further information that of all Crockett's books "The Lilac Sunbonnet" "has by far the largest circulation both in this country and in Great Britain."

A committee has been formed in Liverpool to raise funds for the erection of memorial to Mrs. Felicia Hemans, who wa born in that city in 1793. Her tomb in Ann's Church, Dublin, is marked with small stone, and a tablet erected by he brother in St. Asaph's Cathedral is scribed: "To the memory of Felicia mans, whose character is best portrayed in

The literary activity of Mr. W. D. Howells at the present time is remarkable. He ha just finished his short novel, "The Day Their Wedding," and will begin the publication of a new story in the Century in June third, called "The Landlord of the Lion's Head," will be commenced in Harper Weekly in July; and Scribner's Monthly wi publish still another by him next year unde

the title, "The Story of a Play. Mrs. Burnett, it is said, has decided to dramatize her very successful Lady of Quality." There is plenty of ac tion in this tale, but we should, says th Critic, think that there might be some difficulties in the way of the dramatist-the scene in which Clorinda kills her ex-lover and kicks his body under the divan, for in stance. The killing would not be so hard to give on the stage, but the kicking would be

Emile Zola made no attempts to reform is full of ideas for the societe's improve-One of his ideas is to make authors independent publishers, and, to this end, he would make young men apply to the societe to act as an intermediary for them until the societe became wealthy enough to engage in the publication of books for its own account. It is a generous idea, doubtless; but it is odds that M. Zola does not realize how impracticable is the wish to make

publishers print books that will not pay. A writer in the New York Commercial ishers had got rid of about 1,500 volumes what under \$200. Fortunately for him, he had just run the matter through a magazine and at odd times delivered it in lectures The returns from these sources were some thing over \$2,000. 'It doesn't pay to writ books?' I said. 'No,' was the answer, 'an erhaps that is the reason why American iterary men give their attention so largel to the magazines. I fancy that \$2,000 \$200 represents the comparative profit magazine work and book work."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Prof. John Fiske predicts that a great ng even that of the thirteenth century, th era of great cathedral building.

Those who think the Barnum white ele phant story of a few years ago a fake may find a record in the New York custom house T. swore that the anima was worth \$200,000

Pittsburg sportsmen are about to liberate

acres of their game preserve on Cheat moun tain, Va. The clubhouse, which accommodates the forty guests, is 3,400 feet above It is announced that "the Kaiser has con-

and 'The Charge of the Guard at St. Privat

the well-known battle painter. Her

hling, who will put a few finish

es to the imperial masterpieces." On Easter eve, at the early celebration don, \$10,000 was placed in the offertory nanging over the parish, and on Easter the vicar announced the gratifying fac

raper of Vienna, who was lucky enough to bear the name of Wagner, bethought him trademark, and Rich and Richard Wagner ular. Frau Cosima did olors became popular. ought suit, but the

Aiken, who for many years was so well known to Northern visitors to that place. She is an accomplished and very charming woman. She is the youngest sister of

Jeneral James's first wife. A Hindu who had murdered his wife and nother-in-law at Bombay was executed at the local jail. The Hindu, before he suffered the extreme penalty of the law, discoursed on the nothingness of the world. The present age, he said, was full of falsehood and fraud, and it was only the liars, scandal-mongers and deceitful who could command

ionors, riches and abundance. A writer in St. Nicholas says that Pocanontas is buried at Gravesend, England. In the parish register of old Saint Marie Mary 21st, Rebecca Wrolffe, wyffe of l'homas Wrolffe, Gent, a Virginia Ladye borne, was buried in ye chancell." is a mistake in the name Thomas, for it should be John. "Mary" is old style for

"Max O'Rell" relates that, while he was teaching in an English school, a lady wrote to the head master: "Dear Sir-It is our intention to place our boy under your care, but before we do so we should like to know what the social standing of your school is." To which the head master replied: "Dear Madam-So long as your boy behaves well and his fees are paid regularly no inquiry will be made about his antecedents.

A Rohan, with his wife and young chilvillage near Vienna and has been relieved by public charity. He is the only surviving brother of the Prince, who is the head of the house, and alienated his family and the Austrian court by marrying a girl who was not a noble. The Rohans are the most ancient noble family of France and probably of Europe, descending from the old Kings

helped her on. You see she stood Expectant by her "bike." I would Not be so impolite, and so I steadled her and let her go A-wheeling. Yet—ah! Who'd suppose! There was a moment's flash of hose And-off she went, and wheel and "mash" Went down in one tremendous crash-I helped her on!

-Buffalo Times.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May .- Shakspeare. Against studidity the very gods fight un-

victorious.-Schiller. A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned .- Seneca. It is much harder to address a lot of peo-

ple than a lot of envelopes .- Philadelphia Spoilsmen may be able to carry a State,

off.-Dallas News. When the butter has a flavor of garlic you may rest assured that spring is here to stay.

erience cost the most, but they are remembered the longest.-Ram's Horn. There never was a little brother of a high family that wouldn't have a hard time dodging a soft snap.—Adams Freeman. Now will some bold spirit propose to em-

The lessons we learn in the school of ex-

ody the beneficent principle of the shirt vaist in bloomers?-Detroit Tribune A genius is a Bohemian who has suceeded, and a Bohemian is a genius who has failed .- Philadelphia North American. Too many men and women imagine that one of their rights is to have everybody get

out of their way .- Milwaukee Journal. They are now making French champagne ut of dried apples. There is getting to be less and less in a name.-Syracuse Post. A man's most difficult lessons in self-re-

straint come when he finds that he has a

stomach that is not what it once was .- Puck. MILLS'S CONVERSION.

Once Somewhat of a Gambler He Was Saved by a Peculiar Incident.

Buffalo Express The story told concerning the manner he conversion of the evangelist, B. Fay Mills, who is now addressing large audiences every day at the metings which are being held in this city, is in some ways a most remarkable one. In 1875 Mr. Mills was a real estate broker doing business in San Francisco. He lodged in a little room located over a saloon owned by a man named John Hough, at the corner of Fifth and Mason streets. Mills was at this time a

gambler, besides being more or less addicted

o the drinking habit One night in the year noted, Mr. Milis sat in a poker game and won about \$5,000. left the room, and in passing out building to the street he was accosted a friend who asked him for the \$100. Mr. Mills loaned the man money, after which he went back to what luck his friend would have with borrowed capital. He became so much interested as he watched the play that again took a seat at the table and before he left it he had lost every dollar he possessed in the world. The disheartened went to his room with the intention of ending his life. He went to his trunk and took out his revolver. The cartridges were on a rather high shelf, and in reaching up for them he knocked down a small It fell on the floor open, and as Mr. Mills stooped to pick it up he observed that it was a book of the Psalms which had been

given to him by his brother at school long vears before His eye lighted on the passage at wenty-fourth Psalm and the fifth verse, He shall receive the blessing from the Lord and righteousness from the God of his salvation." A flood of memories swept over him and he kneit on the floor and prayed earnestly. He forsook his old losed up his business in San Francisco and went to Chicago, where he entered ogical department of the Lake Forest Upon finishing the course what success the people of Buffalo are not entirely ignorant. In after years Mr. Mills again visited San Francisco to carry on the same kind of work he is do this time, and while there he visited the little room so filled with events of importance in his life, and there, with his wife and Rev. Charles O. Brown, a San Francisco minister, he held a short prayer and praise meeting.

A QUEER PILE DRIVER. The Chinese Cut the Rope to Let the

Weight Fall.

San Francisco Call. One of the queerest and most primitive pile drivers to be seen in California is at one of the Chinese fishing camps on the McNear ranch, almost opposite the Two isters, in San Pablo bay. The appearance of the contrivance is much like the pile drivers in general use, but the way it is out together and operated is ludicrous Every part of the machine is made wood except the nails that hold it together, The hammer is part of a log. It is about two feet thick and five feet laced between the uprights and kept from falling out by several wooden pegs driven in on both sides. The uprights are made

of old scantling picked up on the bay shore.

The operating machinery is about as co-

with odd pieces of lumber

and are nailed and tied together and braced

licated as a grindstone. All there is to it is a couple of pulleys, a hook and a piece of rope. One pulley block is suspended from the top of the upright frame and the other is allowed to hang loose. When working the machine a piece of rope is run through hole in the top of the wooden hammer and the hook on the lower pulley block is slipped through. All hands then pull until the hammer reaches the top. At this interesting part of the performance a limbs to the top of the uprights and with knife cuts the rope that is run through he top of the hammer, allowing it to drop on the pile. It is certainly effective, for the oile is driven a good distance into the soft d at each blow. The the hammer to the pulley block and cuttin loose after it reaches the top is repeate intil the pile is driven as deep as is wanted The Chinese who own the pile driver use for building their small wharves, and when they start it going the whole settle-nent turns out and lends assistance. Some of the men really supply a little of the needed muscle, but the majority do their

share of the work by jumping around and yelling in an excited manner.

lew York Commercial Advertiser.

as spent the winter in New York. I was pulte surprised to see that his hair and seard were clipped after the most approved Parls style. I asked him if there existed in ne French residents here do not trust selves to American barbers. You will on Mondays and Tuesdays at the he patronize the barbers on board of the and I would not be surprised if gent of extreme German and English tend were regular patrons on the German and Cunard steamers. In that way a man's na-

PROGRESS HOOSIER

BRIEF REVIEW OF MEN AND THINGS THAT MADE INDIANA FAMOUS.

Statesmer, Literary Stars, Artists Fair Cities, Great Enterprise, All

Create Local Pride.

Gavin L. Payne, in Collier's Weekly,

Not so many years ago there was neither glory nor honor in being dubbed a Hoosier. but nowadays one does not hear the modu lation of contempt thrown in the voice gratuitously when an Easterner refers to the Indianian; indeed, the opportunity to couple the appellation with "famous," "distinguished" and the like comes more frequently, so many are the Hoosier names now before the country. And Indianapolis is the Hub of Hoosierdom. In this fair city are so many possessions redounding to its honor that the average resident boils over with local pride-whether it be for the city's famous men, its progress in the arts, its individual municipal features or its remarkable industrial activity. There is a basic pride in the intellectual side of its life, tasomuch as the highest authority has pronounced the city's system of public schools the best in the country; this, after a comparative examination into the systems in vogue in all the principal cities. In view of the unusual claims put forth in behalf of the city and in justification of her demand for unique recognition, a few lines as to the grounds for such may contain a passing interest to those who have the misfortune to live elsewhere.

Statecraft was the first thing to bring the

capital of Indiana into prominence over

other cities that rank with it on a basis of census office returns. No other city can point down the line of presidential and vice presidential candidates and claim as many, In a continuous period of nearly thirty years since the last term for which the immortal Lincoln was elected, Indianapolis has been represented on one of the national tickets in every campaign. Where is there to be found a record like it. In University Park, a cozy breathing spot down town stands the bronze statue of Schuyler Colfax, the Hoosier who served four years as Vice President during General Grant's first of Indiana to obtain a running mate for Grant in his second campaign, but the Liberty party came to Indianapolis and selected for a vice presidential nominee Geo. W. Julian, who still lives in this city. He received five votes in the Electoral College, Four years later the Democrats saw the worth and political qualities of the Hoosier product, and for the tail of their national ticket in the memorable canvass of 1876 chose Thomas A. Hendricks, a lawyer of Indianapolis, and a statesman even at that time not unknown to the country. There was a strong sentiment among Indiana Democrats that Mr. Hendricks's wishes were not consulted by the party managers in consenting to the appointment of an electoral commission, and four years afterward, in 1880, when the Democratic national convention assembled at Cincinnati Mr. Hendricks was not desirous of a renomination. So the party, feeling that the State was a pivotal one, named instead, as the corr .nion of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock o. he ticket, William H. English, an Indian capitalist and historian, who cently. That ticket, too, went efeat, yet the confidence of the party 14 Indianapolis men was not one whit abated, for when four years rolled around and it came time to put forth another ticket, an Indianapolitan in the person of Mr. Hendricks was associated with Grover Cleveland

TWO POSSIBILITIES. this city, representatives of each of the two great political parties. It would forecast the work of the conventions in St. Louis and Chicago, nevertheless the proba-Harrison again, despite his recent letter, does not seem remote, so the Hooslers think; while on the other hand there is a Democratic candidate more frequently meationed that Governor Claude Matthews, who has lived in Indianapolis during the last eight Perhaps the Hoosier capital may keep her line of glory another four years, and after that-her incubator is chock full of unhatched statesmen. Is it surprising that all of these selections have been In manapolls men, when it is remembered that the center of population in the United States has moved to a point only forty miles away from

for Vice President. The Democrats having

preserved so long and at laca succeeding in

electing an Indianapolitan, the Republican

party felt it would be fitting to do a little

better by the city, and in the next national

campaign, that of 1888, Gen. Benjamin Har-

rison was nominated and afterward duly

chosen by the whole people as their chief

executive. Again, in 1892, General Harrison

was the standard-bearer of his party.

political conditions in the State and the fortunate position she has occupied as a pivol on which was supposed to swing the fate of each party. Of this position the politicians were not slow to take advantage. Indianapolis was benefited largely by the honors that followed. Political interest became intensely keen, and the pivotal idea of the State in its relations to national politics proadened to such an extent that in State affairs the political phase was delicately poised, the intelligent voter blowing Republican one year and Democrat the next. The shifting of State administrations from party to party has its counterpart in the State capital, where neither party has been able to ensconce itself in long-continued power. Muipal rule, it seems, must change its political complexion every two years. Some enthusiastic Hoosier not long ago

This long, unbroken line of national candi-

this city?

in the name of the capital, a portion borrowed from the Greek to denote a metropolis -a metropolis of a State which in itself was once an Indian one. Furthermore, to draw upon a similarity of idea, there is in this city much of an ambition to attain the culture and classicism that typed the Greek, without obliterating the wholesome life which has grown out of pioneer conditions

ndustries. The artisans and the man at natural gas, to advance the material prosperity of Indianapolis. In the manufacture of bicycles, lounges, buggies and other ican claimant; but all of these are stories

of the industrial statistics. A few blocks away from the jostle of the isiness districts, on a fashionable thortighfare, is a certain seven-story flat-the nilitary-looking man passes it and surveys it in approving fashion. This man who has a fond interest in the building is Gen. Lew Wallace and the structure represents a considerable partion of the profits from his relebrated "Ben-Hur." The city is proud of the great author-the first literary star of primal magnitude it claimed. Although his nestead is a short distance away from face is as familiar on the streets as that of the best-known citizen. He is alive to the blic spirit of the place and is sympathetcally abreast with all that is proposed for its good. A short while he served as comner for the magnificent soldiers and sailors' Monument erected by the State in the center of the city. He differed from others as to artistic ideas best to be emodied in the work, and soon after resigned

THE HOOSIER POET. Indianapolis's second literary star is James litterateurs. Mr. Riley is a thorough citizen, and delights in the town. quiet neighborhood, on Lockerbie street, short thoroughfare, which he has placed mong the immortal localities of his verse No more does he appear on lyceum plat orms, where his inimitable and artistic reci ations made the homely Hoosier characies ore beloved by the world. So great ophet was Mr. Riley that he was early the honor in his own country—a ram ophet, indeed. His reflection of doosies